

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.982

A2 R11

Feb. 2, 1943

cop. 1

USDA BULLETIN BOARD

Broadcast by Ruth Van Deman, Bureau of Home Economics, and Wallace L. Kadderly, Radio Service, in the Department of Agriculture's portion of the National Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, February 2, 1943, over stations associated with the Blue Network.

—00—

ANNCR: In Washington Ruth Van Deman and Wallace Kadderly present the USDA Bulletin Board.

VAN DEMAN: No. 1: The Department of Agriculture is acting to keep the distribution of ice cream evened out through the year. The amount of milk and milk solids that processors can use in ice cream and other frozen dairy foods is now allocated month-by-month. This month processors can use 65 percent of the milk solids they used in February last year. In March they can use 65 percent of the milk solids they used in March last year. and so on.

KADDERLY: No. 2: Commodity Credit Corporation is filling its old contracts for the sale of feed wheat in February at 1 cent above January prices. All new contracts for February delivery will carry a price 2 cents above January. This increase in CCC feed wheat prices is due to the increase in parity prices January 15. You know, parity prices can and sometimes do fluctuate from month to month.

Commodity Credit's selling price for milling wheat is now 26 cents above the 1942 loan value. It was formerly 23 cents above.

VAN DEMAN: And as part of the Government effort to prevent a rise in flour and bread prices, Commodity Credit will support the price of millfeeds to flour millers at \$1.50 per ton below OPA ceilings. This applies only to millfeeds processed from flour for human consumption. This move is designed to help millers keep going under present ceiling prices for flour and bread, and without increasing market prices for millfeeds. The supply of millfeeds will be larger this year than last, and prices in some markets are below the support level.

KADDERLY No. 3: And here are the main reasons for the civilian butter shortage: Men in America's armed forces eat twice as much butter as civilians ordinarily eat; the armed forces must accumulate reasonable reserves; we've been going through the season of low butter production; in 1942 civilians used more fluid milk, ice cream and other dairy products which take milk supplies away from butter; and civilians have higher incomes and want to buy more butter than is available. Those are the main reasons you find it hard to get butter.



